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THE

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AN
ETYMOLOGICAL AND EXPLANATORY
VOCABULARY
OF THE
TERMS EMPLOYED IN THE SCIENCE OF BOTANY,
FOR USE IN
Colleges, Schools, and Private Study.

BY
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FELLOW OF THE ROYAL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE OF SCOTLAND,
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TO

THE FELLOWS AND LICENTIATES

OF THE

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The following Work

IS

RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED

BY

THEIR MOST OBEDIENT AND VERY HUMBLE SERVANTS,

THE AUTHORS.

PREFACE.

The extensive introduction of terms of Latin and Greek origin into the nomenclature of the physical sciences has long been felt as an impediment to the progress of the student who happens to be unacquainted with these languages. In few studies has this been more felt than in that of Botany, which, though in itself at once attractive and of easy attainment, has been rendered to the unlearned repulsive and difficult, by what naturally appears to them the uncouth jargon in which its lessons are to a great extent conveyed. Unquestionably thousands, more especially females, have been deterred from entering on this otherwise very inviting study, by the hopelessness of being able to surmount this formidable obstacle. Nor is the student who is totally unskilled in the languages of Greece and Rome the only one by whom this difficulty is felt. Even the classical scholar, unless very deeply read, and comparatively fresh from his philological studies, must often feel greatly at a loss to decipher, and consequently to fix in his memory, many of the strange terms which Botanists have invented, gathered, as they frequently are, not from the familiar walks, but from the bye-paths and obscure recesses of ancient classical literature.

It would be to small purpose *now* to show that the fathers of the science of Botany have, in their selection of technical terms, rendered the knowledge they professed to impart difficult of attainment, without any necessity or corresponding advantage. We must now take the system as we find it. Something however may be done to render it, even in its present form, much more accessible to the popular mind. Had familiar English terms been employed instead of obscure combinations of foreign vocables, the name of the thing and the thing itself would have been so associated in the mind of the learner that the one would immediately suggest the other. He would no longer be fatigued and disgusted with the effort to recollect mere signs, but would proceed, without being conscious of an interval, from the sign to the thing signified. Had the expression *one-leaved,* for example, been adopted instead of "*Monopetalous,*" or *uncovered* instead of "*Achlamydeous,*" surely the distinctions thus denoted would be both more readily perceived and more easily remembered; and had similar familiar terms been uniformly selected, unquestionably Botany would have been the most easily attained of all the natural sciences. The main difficulty is the nomenclature. If that, however, must now be considered so firmly established, that we cannot look for change; if we dare not expect that, by common consent, Botanists will substitute a vernacular for a classical nomenclature, still some amends may be made to the student by rendering him familiar with the primary import of the classical roots whence the terms are derived. If we must still use the term "*hexaphyllous*," the student will be assisted by being informed that, in the Greek language, *hexa* means six, and *phyllon* means a leaf; he will then know, and perhaps remember, that the word means *six-leaved.*

Such is the object of the present little work, which its authors hope will be felt by many to be a welcome contribution to this department of human knowledge. It will probably be found useful, as a book of reference, to some who have already made considerable progress in the science, while the learner will find his path smoothed by using it along with his text-book, and rendering himself familiar with the primitive meaning of every term he meets with in his course.

Being desirous of rendering the work not merely a vocabulary or collection of names, but a help to the study of Botany *as a science,* the authors have taken the opportunity of giving under such names as denote grand divisions or classes of plants, a slight sketch of the chief properties or peculiarities by which such class or division is distinguished; but feeling, at the same time, that regard must be had to the size and expense of the work as a *school-book,* they have uniformly, in the case of subdivisions, simply given the name, and stated to which class or grand division the Order belongs.

The authors have long been convinced, that the practice which prevails in our language of borrowing nearly all our technical terms from Greek and Latin, instead of forming combinations from our own stock, has proved adverse to the general diffusion of scientific knowledge; and they know of no method so effectual towards counteracting the evil, as that of compiling vocabularies of such terms, accompanied by their etymology. Should their labours therefore, in this instance, be appreciated as they expect, they purpose to devote themselves to the compilation of a series of similar works illustrative of the terms employed in the whole circle of the Natural Sciences.

THE

BOTANIST'S WORD-BOOK.

A.

Abbreviate. (Lat. *Ab*, from, and *brevis*, short.) Applied to a perianthium when the cup is shorter than the tube of the corolla.

Acalycine. (Gr. *A* (priv.), without, and *calyx*, a cup.) Without a calyx.

Acerose. (Lat. *Acer*, sharp.) A term applied to leaves which are linear and stiff, such as those of the different varieties of the pine, the yew, etc.

Achlamydeous. (Gr. *A*, (priv.), without, and *chlamys*, a cloak.) A term applied to plants having neither calyx nor corolla, and in which, consequently, the parts of fructification are without covering.

Acina. (Lat. *Acina*, a small berry.) The small granules which make up a bramble or mulberry.

Acinaciform. (Lat. *Acinaces*, a scimitar, and *forma*, shape.) A form of leaf.

Acotyledones. (Gr. *A* (priv.), without, and *kotyledon*, a hollow like a cup.) A term applied to plants destitute of flowers, and consequently of the ordinary organs of reproduction. One of the three grand divisions of plants according to the method of Jussieu. See MONOCOTYLEDONES.

Acrogenous. (Gr. *Akros*, the top, the extreme edge, and *gennao*, I produce.) A term applied to leafless, flowerless plants, which are increased only at their extremities, by the mere aggregation of cellular tissue.

Actinenchyma. (Gr. *Aktinotos*, radiated, *en*, in, and *chyma*, fluid.) A term which has been applied to cellular tissue consisting only of star-shaped cells.

Aculeate. (Lat. *Aculeus*, a sting.) Applied to leaves having a prickly surface.

Acuminate. (*Lat. Acus*, a needle, *acuo*, I sharpen.) Pointed. Applied to leaves; likewise to the calyx when its apex is sharp.

Acute. (Lat. *Acus*, a needle.) Sharp. Applied as the foregoing.

Adherent. (Lat. *Ad*, to, and *hæreo*, I stick.) Having the calyx united to the surface of the pistil, or the ovary to the calyx.

Adnate. (Lat. *Ad*, to, and *natus*, born.) Applied to stipulæ growing close to the stem.

Adprest. (Lat. *Ad*, to, and *pressus*, pressed.) Applied to leaves the surface of which lies close to the stem.

Adverse. (Lat. *Ad*, to, and *versus*, turned.) Applied to leaves the sides of which are turned towards the south.—*Linnæus.*

Æqualis. (Lat. *Æqualis*, equal.) See POLYGAMIA.

Æstivation. (Lat. *Æstivatio.*) The influence of summer on plants.

Aggregate. (Lat. *Ag*, to, and *grex*, *gregis*, a flock.) A term applied to berries, signifying many united. Also applied to flowers which have any one part of fructification common to many.

Ala. (Lat. *Ala*, pl. *alæ*, a wing.) A little membrane attached to the seed. This term is applied to the two side petals of a papilionaceous corolla.

Alburnum. (Lat. *Album*, white.) The substance which is to form the new layer of wood in an exogenous stem, and situated beneath the bark.

Algæ. (Lat. *Alga*, a seaweed.) A name applied to the Seaweed tribe of plants. One of the Orders of the class *Cryptogamia*, according to the method of Linnæus; and one of the subdivisions of the Cellulares, or flowerless plants, in the Natural System of Botany.

Alliaceous. (Lat. *Allium*, garlic.) Having an odour resembling that of garlic.

Ambrosiaceous. (Lat. *Ambrosius*, sweet, pleasant.) Having a sweet odour.

Amentum. (Gr. *Amma*, a cord, or band.) A catkin, a species of calyx.

Amnios. (Gr. *Amnios* or *amnion*, a vessel or membrane.) A covering round the embryo (seed) in an early state, most commonly absorbed before the formation of the embryo is completed.—*Lindley.*

Amplexicaul. (Lat. *Amplector*, I embrace, and *caulis*, a stem.) Embracing the stem. A term applied to leaves, etc.—*Note.* When the base of a leaf only partially embraces the stem, it is sometimes called Semi-amplexicaul.

Ancipites. (Lat. *Anceps*, *ancipitis*, two-edged.) A term applied to trunks or stems having two opposite angles; and also to leaves which have two prominent longitudinal angles on a common disc.

Andrœcium. (Gr. *Aner*, *andros*, a male, and *oikos*, a house.) The arrangement containing the pollen: the anthers.

Androgynous. (Gr. *Aner*, *andros*, a male, and *gyne*, a female.) Male and female. Applied to plants which bear flowers of each sex on one root. See MONŒCIA, likewise DICHOGAMY.

Angiospermia. (Gr. *Aggos*, a vessel, and *sperma*, seed.) The name of the second Order of the Class Didynamia, according to the method of Linnæus.

Angiospermæ. (Gr. as above.) The name of the first tribe of the exogenous or dicotyledonous plants in the Natural System.—*Note.* In the application of this and the preceding term, the principal distinction is, that the seeds are contained in a pericarpium.

Angulate. (Lat. *Angulus*, a corner.) Having corners. Applied to the anthers, stigma, etc.

Angustifolious. (Lat. *Angustum*, narrow, and *folium*, a leaf.) Narrow-leaved.

Anther. (Lat. *Anthera*, a flowery herb.) An enlargement at the summit of the stamen, containing the pollen.

Apetalous. (Gr. *A* (priv.), without, and *petalon*, a leaf.) Apetalous plants are those which have a calyx and no corolla. One of the subdivisions of the Natural System of botany.

Apex. (Lat. *Apex.*) The top or summit.

Aphyllous. (Gr. *A* (priv.), without, and *phyllon*, a leaf.) Without leaves.

Apocarpous. (Gr. *Apo*, from or away, and *karpos*, fruit.) Applied to a plant in which the cells of the ovary are distinct from each other.

Apophysis. (Gr. *Apo*, from or away, and *physis*, the nature of a thing.) An excrescence more or less elongated.

Apothecium. (Gr. *Apo*, from or away, and *theke*, a case.) An arrangement in lichens containing seed.

Arcuate. (Lat. *Arcus*, an arch.) Arched or curved.

Arillus. (Lat. *Arillus.*) The outer covering of a seed.

Arista. (Lat. *Arista.*) The beard of corn.

Articulate. (Lat. *Articulus*, a little joint.) Jointed. Applied to a pericarpium, trunk, etc.; sometimes also to leaves when one leaf grows out of the top of another.

Ascending. (Lat. *A*, from, and *scando*, I climb.) Applied to branches which incline upwards.

Asexual. (Gr. *A* (priv.), without, and Lat. *sexus*, a sex.) Without sex; that is, having neither stamina nor pistilla.

Assurgent. (Lat. *Assurgo*, I rise up.) A term applied to leaves which grow first somewhat downwards, and then turn up towards the apex.

Auctus. (Lat. *Auctus*, increased.) A calyx is said to be *Auctus* when it has a series of distinct leaves shorter than its own surrounding its base externally.

Auriculate. (Lat. *Auricula*, the flap of the ear.) A term applied to leaves having a lobe on each side towards the base.

Austral. (Lat. *Australis.*) Southern.

Axillary. (Lat. *Axilla*, the arm-pit.) Applied to leaves which are placed at the junction of a branch with the stem: also to a peduncle either so placed, or at the junction of a leaf with the stem.

B.

Bacca. (Lat. *Bacca*, a berry.) A fleshy pericarpium.

Bicapsular. (Lat. *Bis*, twice, and *capsula*, a little coffer, a casket.) Applied to a pericarpium consisting of two capsules.

Bicuspidate. (Lat. *Bis*, twice, and *cuspis*, the point of a spear.) Terminating in two points.

Bifid. (Lat. *Bis*, twice, and *fio*, I make*.) Applied to the calyx and style, signifying to have two segments.

Biflorous. (Lat. *Bis*, twice, and *flos*, *floris*, a flower.) Bearing two flowers.

Bigeminate. (Lat. *Bis*, twice, and *geminus*, double.) Applied to a compound leaf, consisting of four folioles or leaflets placed two and two on the extremities of a forked footstalk.

Bilobate. (Lat. *Bis*, twice, and Gr. *lobos*, the tip of the ear.) Applied to leaves which have two distinct divisions or lobes.

Bilocular. (Lat. *Bis*, twice, and *loculus*, a little place.) Applied to the pericarpium when it has two internal divisions or cells.

Bipartite. (Lat. *Bis*, twice, and *pars*, *partis*, a part.) Applied to leaves which are divided into two portions down to the base.

Bipinnate. (Lat. *Bis*, twice, and *pinna*, the wing of a bird.) A term used in reference to compound leaves, which are pinnate, and of which the folioles are again pinnate. See PINNATE.

Bisexual. (Lat. *Bis*, twice, and *sexus*, a sex.) Of both sexes; that is, having both stamina and pistilla.

Biternate. (Lat. *Bis*, twice, and *ternus*, three.) Applied to compound leaves, on which there are three folioles on each footstalk, each of which is again ternate. See TERNATE.

Bivalve. (Lat. *Bis*, twice, and *valvæ*, folding doors.) Of two valves. Applied to the pericarpium in respect to the number of its outer enclosures.

Botany. (Gr. *Botane*, a herb.) The science of plants.

Brachiate. (Lat. *Brachium*, the arm.) Having arms. A term applied to the trunk of a tree the branches of which are opposite, and each pair is crossed by the pair immediately above and below it.

Bractea. (Lat. *Bractea*, a thin leaf of gold or other metal.) A floral leaf. Leaves of this sort differ either in colour, shape, or substance from the other leaves of the plant, and are only found near the fructification.—*Note*. The student must not understand floral leaves to mean petals of the corolla.

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* The final syllable of this and a few other words of similar termination has by some been supposed to be more probably derived from the Latin verb *Findo*, I cut.

Bulbose. (Lat. *Bulbus*, a round root.) Round, bulbous.

C.

Caducous. (Lat. *Cado*, I fall.) Applied to the corolla or calyx, signifying falling off at the first opening of the flower.

Calcariate. (Lat. *Calcar*, a spur.) Spur-shaped. Applied to the nectarium.

Callous. (Lat. *Callus*, hardness of the skin.) Applied to seeds having a tough coating.

Calybium. (Gr. *Kalybion*, a little cell.) A fruit-cup.

Calyciflorse. (Gr. *Kalyx*, the husk or cup of a flower, and Lat. *flos*, *floris*, a flower.) The name of one of the subdivisions of the Exogens. Flowers furnished with both a calyx and corolla, the latter usually consisting of distinct petals; stamens always perigynous.

Calycine. (Gr. *Kalyx*, the husk or cup of a flower.) Applied to such nectaria as are found upon the calyx.

Calyculus. A small calyx, sometimes applied to the bracteæ, sometimes to the little crown which accompanies many seeds. Never applied to the ordinary calyx. See CALYX.

Calyptra. (Gr. *Kalyptra*, a veil.) The calyx of mosses: so called from its being inverted, and covering the parts of fructification, like a hood or veil.

Calyx. (Gr. *Kalyx*.) The husk or cup of a flower.

Campanulate. (Lat. *Campanula*, a little bell.) Bell-shaped.

Canaliculate. (Lat. *Canalicula*, a small pipe or gutter.) Grooved or channeled.

Capillary. (Lat. *Capillus*, hair.) Like a hair, as fine as a hair.

Capitate. (Lat. *Caput*, a head.) Headed, having an enlargement at the upper extremity.

Capitulum. (Lat. *Capitulum*, a little head.) A bunch of flowers at the top of a stem, and having a nearly globular form. This term is likewise sometimes applied to the head of a fungus.

Capreol. (Lat. *Capreolus*, the tendril of a vine.) A tendril.

Capsule. (Lat. *Capsula*, a little coffer or chest.) Applied to a species of pericarpium, which splits in a determinate manner when ripe.

Carina. (Lat. *Carina*, the keel of a ship.) The under part of a papilionaceous corolla, often bipartite or divided into two lengthwise.

Carinate. (Lat. *Carina*, the keel of a ship.) Keeled. Applied to leaves, the lower surface of which is very prominent in the length.

Carnose. (Lat. *Caro, carnis,* flesh.) Fleshy. Applied to succulent leaves.

Carpel. (Gr. *Karpos,* fruit.) A body placed in the centre of a flower, and consisting of a hollow case, extending into a style bearing on its top a stigma. What is termed the pistillum consists of one or more of those bodies.—*Lindley.*

Cartilaginous. (Lat. *Cartilago, cartilaginis,* gristle.) Applied to leaves having a tough border differing somewhat from the other substance of the leaf.

Caryopsis. (Gr. *Karyon,* any kind of nut.) A form of fruit which is small, seed-like, and dry, like corn.

Catenulate. (Lat. *Catena,* a chain.) Resembling little chains.

Caudate. (Lat. *Cauda,* a tail.) Tailed.

Caudex. (Lat. *Caudex.*) A stem or trunk.

Cauline. (Lat. *Caulis,* the stalk or stem of a herb.) Growing on the stem.

Caulis. (Lat. *Caulis.*) The stem.

Cellulares. (Lat. *Cellula,* a little chamber or cell.) The second class or grand division of plants in the Natural System of Botany.—*Lindley.* See ACROGENOUS.

Cernuous. (Lat. *Cernuus.*) Nodding, or hanging down the head.

Ciliate. (Lat. *Cilium,* the edge of the eyelid where the hairs grow.) Fringed with hairs like an eyelid.

Cinct. (Lat. *Cinctus,* a girdle.) Girt about.

Circinal. (Lat. *Circino,* to make a circle.) Rolled in.

Circumscription. (Lat. *Circum,* round about, and *scriptus,* written.) When applied to leaves, it signifies the description of their circumference, when there are no particular angles.

Cirrhus. (Lat. *Cirrus,* a tuft, or lock of hair curled.) A twisted tendril.

Cirrhose. (Lat. *Cirrus,* as above.) Applied to leaves, to denote that they have a tendril growing from their extremity.

Clavate. (Lat. *Clava,* a club.) Club-shaped.

Clavicula. (Lat. *Clavicula,* the tendril of a vine.) A tendril.

Coadunate. (Lat. *Co,* together, *ad,* to, and *unus,* one.) A term applied to leaves which are joined at their bases.

Compound. (Lat. *Com,* together, and *pono,* I place.) This term is variously applied. In relation to leaves, it means that there are more than one leaflet on one common footstalk.

Concave. (Lat. *Con,* together, and *cavus,* hollow.) Hollowed out.

Conceptaculum. (Lat. *Con,* together, and *capio,* I take.) A species of pericarpium of a single valve, opening on one side lengthwise, and not having the seeds fastened to it.

Concrete. (Lat. *Con*, together, and *cretum*, to grow.) Growing together.

Conduplicate. (Lat. *Con*, together, and *duplex*, double.) Doubled together. A term used to express the condition of leaves before being fully expanded.

Confert. (Lat. *Confertim*, in a crowd or heap.) Leaves are said to be confert, when they are present in such quantity as almost to cover the branches.

Confluent. (Lat. *Con*, together, and *fluo*, I flow.) A species of foliation, in which the leaves grow in tufts, so as to leave the rest of the stalk quite bare.

Conjugate. (Lat. *Con*, together, and *jungo*, I join.) Joined together. A conjugate leaf is a compound consisting of only two leaflets.

Connate. (Lat. *Con*, together, and *natus*, born.) Indicative of the position of leaves when joined together base to base.

Connectivum. (Lat. *Con*, together, and *necto*, I join.) When an anther consists of several horizontal compartments, the cellular tissue connecting the compartments is called Connectivum.—*Decandolle and Sprengel.*

Conniving. (Lat. *Con*, together, and *nivens*, winking.) Winking together. This term has various applications, but generally expresses the idea that the portions of the plant to which it is applied incline towards each other. Thus the phrase, a *conniving corolla*, means one in which the petals converge at the apex, so as to close the flower.

Convex. (Lat. *Convexus*.) Bulging outwards.

Convolute. (Lat. *Con*, together, and *voluto*, I roll.) Rolled together.

Corculum. (Lat. *Corculum*, a little heart.) The rudiment of a new plant in a seed. See PLUMULA and ROSTELLUM.

Cordiform. (Lat. *Cor, cordis*, a heart, and *forma*, shape.) Heart-shaped.

Coriaceous. (Lat. *Corium*, leather.) Thick and tough, resembling leather.

Cormus. (Gr. *Kormos*, a log.) A bulbous root, which is solid throughout.

Cornute. (Lat. *Cornu*, a horn.) Horned.

Corolla. (Lat. *Corolla*, a coronet or crown.) The flower-crown. That part of the flower usually coloured.

Coroniform. (Lat. *Corona*, a crown, and *forma*, shape.) Crown-shaped.

Coronula. (Lat. Diminutive of the foregoing.) A little crown. A development accompanying particular seeds.

Cortex. (Lat. *Cortex*.) A rind or bark.

Corticate. (Lat. *Cortex*, the

rind or bark.) Enclosed in a bark or rind.

Corymbus. (Gr. *Korymbos*, a cluster of fruit or flowers.) An arrangement of a compound flower, in which each particular flower stands on its own footstalk.

Cotyledon. (Gr. *Kotyledon*, a hollow like a cup.) The lobe of a seed.

Crenate. (Lat. *Crena*, a notch.) Notched.

Crisp. (Lat. *Crispus*, curled.) The term is applied to leaves in which the matter towards the circumference has become so much more developed than that towards the centre, as to become waved or curled.

Cristate. (Lat. *Crista*, a tuft or plume.) Crested. Applied to a flower having a tufted crest with the appearance of a cock's comb.

Cruciform. (Lat. *Crux, crucis*, a cross, and *forma*, shape.) In the form of a cross. If a corolla consists of four petals spread widely open, and placed two and two opposite to each other, so that a straight line drawn from the apex of one petal to the apex of the opposite petal would directly cross a straight line drawn in the same manner across the other two petals, the corolla is said to be cruciform, and hence the name of the natural family *Cruciferæ*, or cross-bearers.

Cryptogamia. (Gr. *Kryptos*, hidden, and *gamos*, a marriage.) The twenty-fourth class of plants, according to the system of Linnæus. The plants belonging to this class are destitute of the ordinary apparatus of fructification, and hence the mode of reproduction is said to be concealed.

Cucullate. (Lat. *Cucullus*, a hood.) Rolled up like a cone.

Cucurbitaceous. (Lat. *Cucurbita*, a gourd.) Resembling a gourd. Hence the name of the natural family *Cucurbitaceæ*. This was likewise the name of one of the classifications adopted by Linnæus in his 'Fragments of a Natural Method.'

Culmus. (Lat. *Culmus*, a straw.) The stem or trunk of grass.

Cuneiform. (Lat. *Cuneus*, a wedge, and *forma*, shape.) Wedge-shaped. A term applied to leaves which have their length greater than their breadth, and their sides gradually tapering towards each other.

Cuspidate. (Lat. *Cuspis*, the point of a spear.) Pointed.

Cuticle. (Lat. *Cutis*, a skin.) The outer skin of a plant.

Cyathiform. (Lat. *Cyathus*, a little drinking-glass, and *forma*, shape.) Applied to a corolla or calyx, which is cylindrical and somewhat expanded towards the mouth.

Cylindrical. (Lat. *Cylindrus*, a roller.) Round like a roller.

Cyma. (Lat. *Cyma*, a sprout.) An arrangement of the footstalks in which they shoot out in long sprouts, all proceeding from one centre, and bearing smaller sprouts irregularly. The flowers are on the tops.

Cynarocephalous. (Gr. *Kynarion*, a little dog, and *kephale*, the head.) Applied to plants having some resemblance to the Artichoke.

D.

Decagynia. (Gr. *Deka*, ten, and *gyne*, a female.) The fifth order of the class *Decandria*, the tenth class, according to the system of Linnæus. Plants of this order have ten styles, and hence their name.

Decandria. (Gr. *Deka*, ten, and *Aner*, *andros*, a male.) The tenth class, according to the system of Linnæus. The plants belonging to this class are bisexual, and have ten stamina.

Decaphyllous. (Gr. *Deka*, ten, and *phyllon*, a leaf.) Ten-leaved. Chiefly used with reference to the number of divisions in the calyx.

Decemfid. (Lat. *Decem*, ten, and *fio*, I make.) Made into ten. Applied to the calyx in reference to the number of the segments, generally of a monophyllous calyx.

Decemlocular. (Lat. *Decem*, ten, and *loculus*, a little place.) Applied to the pericarpium, to indicate that it has ten loculaments, or internal divisions.

Deciduous. (Lat. *De*, down, and *cado*, I fall.) Falling down. The calyx is said to be deciduous when it drops off along with the corolla. The corolla is said to be deciduous when it falls off with the rest of the flower.

Decompound. (Lat. *De*, down, *com*, together, and *pono*, I place.) A term applied to compound leaves, in which a footstalk once divided connects many leaflets.

Decumbent. (Lat. *De*, down, and *cubo*, I lie.) Lying down.

Decurrent. (Lat. *De*, down, and *curro*, I run.) Running down. When the base of a sessile leaf extends downwards along the stem, it is said to be decurrent.

Dehiscence. (Lat. *De*, down, and *hisco*, I gape.) The natural splitting down of a ripe pericarpium.

Deltoid. (Gr. *Delta*, the fourth letter of the Greek alphabet, Δ, and *eidos*, form.) A term expressive of the shape of leaves. —*Note*. According to the literal meaning of the term, the leaf would be triangular, but, in Botany, considerable license has been taken in its application, and it has come to denote a form somewhat like a lozenge, with the angles at the sides rather nearer the centre than those at the extremities of the leaf.

Demerse. (Lat. *De*, down, and *mersus*, sunk.) Applied to leaves which grow under water.

Dentate. (Lat. *Dens*, *dentis*, a tooth.) Toothed.

Denticulate. (Lat. *Denticu-

latus, having little teeth.) A corolla is said to be denticulate between the segments when there is a little point at the bottom of the divisions.

Dependent. (Lat. *De*, down, and *pendeo*, I hang.) Hanging down. Leaves are said to be dependent when they point straight downwards.

Dextrorsum. (Lat. *Dextrorsum*, towards the right hand.) Sometimes applied to the twining of a spiral stem or clasper.

Diadelphia. (Gr. *Dis*, twice, or double, and *adelphos*, a brother.) The seventeenth class of plants, according to the system of Linnæus. Plants of this class have the flowers bisexual, and the stamina arranged in two distinct sets.

Diandria. (Gr. *Dis*, twice, and *aner*, *andros*, a male.) The second class of plants, according to the system of Linnæus. The plants belonging to this class have bisexual flowers, with two stamina. Likewise the name of the first order of the class Gynandria, and of the second order of the classes Monœcia and Diœcia.

Dichlamydeous. (Gr. *Dis*, twice, or double, and *chlamys*, a cloak, or covering.) Applied to plants which have both a calyx and corolla.

Dichogamy. (Gr. *Dichos*, double, and *gamos*, a marriage.) That arrangement in which the reproductive organs come not at once, but after each other, to maturity. The Dichogamy is said to be *Androgynous* when the antheræ come first, and *Gynandrous* when the stigmata come soonest to maturity.—*Decandolle and Sprengel.*

Dichotomous. (Gr. *Dichotomos*, divided.) Forked.

Didymous. (Gr. *Didymos*, a twin brother.) Arranged in pairs.

Didynamia. (Gr. *Dis*, twice, or double, and *dynamis*, power.) The fourteenth class of plants, according to the system of Linnæus. Plants belonging to this class bear bisexual flowers, having four stamina, two of which are distinctly longer than the other two.

Diffuse. (Lat. *Dis*, asunder, and *fusus*, poured.) Spreading. Applied to the trunk when the branches extend in different directions.

Digitate. (Lat. *Digitus*, a finger.) Fingered. A term applied to compound leaves, which consist of several leaflets united at the extremity of one footstalk.

Digynia. (Gr. *Dis*, twice, or double, and *gyne*, a female.) The name of the second order of the first thirteen classes of plants, with the exception of the ninth, according to the system of Linnæus.

Diœcia. (Gr. *Dis*, twice, or double, and *oikos*, a house.) The name of the twenty-second class of plants, according to the system of Linnæus. Plants belonging to this class have no bisexual flowers; but the male flower is to be found on one distinct plant, and the female flower on another. Likewise the name of the second order of the class *Polygamia*, in the same system.

Dipetalous. (Gr. *Dis*, twice, or double, and *petalon*, a leaf.) Applied to a corolla which consists of two petals.

Diphyllous. (Gr. *Dis*, twice, or double, and *phyllon*, a leaf.) Applied to the calyx, signifying that it consists of two parts.

Dispermous. (Gr. *Dis*, twice, or double, and *sperma*, seed.) A term applied to a fruit containing two seeds.

Dissepiments. (Lat. *Dis*, asunder, and *sepimentum*, a hedge.) The partitions in the ovary.

Distich. (Gr. *Dis*, twice, or double, and *stichos*, a rank.) In two rows. Indicative of the position of leaves which are placed on two sides of the stem only.

Divaricate. (Lat. *Dis*, asunder, and *varicus*, straddling.) Standing wide from each other in different directions.

Divergent. (Lat. *Dis*, asunder, and *vergo*, I bend.) Separating gradually. Applied to branches.

Dodecagynia. (Gr. *Dodeka*, twelve, and *gyne*, a female.) The fifth order of the class Dodecandria, in the system of Linnæus.

Dodecandria. (Gr. *Dodeka*, twelve, and *aner*, *andros*, a male.) The name of the eleventh class of plants, according to the system of Linnæus. The plants of this class have bisexual flowers, the number of stamina of which however is not necessarily limited to twelve, as the name would seem to indicate, but may consist of any greater number not exceeding nineteen. Likewise the name of the seventh order of the classes *Monadelphia* and *Gynandria*, and of the tenth order of the class *Diæcia*, all of the system of Linnæus.

Dolabriform. (Lat. *Dolabra*, an axe, and *forma*, shape.) Hatchet-shaped. Applied to leaves.

Dorsiferæ. (Lat. *Dorsum*, the back, and *fero*, I bear.) A name given to the Ferns on account of their having their fructification on the back of the leaves.

Drupa. (Lat. *Drupa*, an olive.) A fleshy pericarpium, with a stone in the centre, like a cherry or plum.

Duodecimfid. (Lat. *Duodecim*, twelve, and *fio*, I make.) A term applied to the calyx, to signify that it has twelve segments.

Duplicato-crenate. (Lat. *Duplico*, I double, and *crenatus*, notched.) Doubly notched. A term applied to a leaf to indicate the condition of its margin, which has smaller notches within greater ones.

Duplicato-pinnate. (Lat. *Duplico*, I double, and *pinnatus*, winged.) See BIPINNATE.

Duplicato-serrate. (Lat. *Duplico*, I double, and *serra*, a saw.) A term applied to leaves to indicate that their margin is doubly serrated or cut like the teeth of a saw, the larger teeth having smaller ones on their own edges.

Duplicato-ternate. (Lat. *Duplico*, I double, and *terna*, three.) See BITERNATE.

E.

Ebracteate. (Lat. *E*, out of, and *bractea*, a floral leaf.) Having no floral leaves. See Bractea.

Echinatus. (Lat. *Echinatus*, covered with prickles.) Prickly.

Emarginate. (Lat. *E*, out, and *margo*, *marginis*, a margin or border.) Applied to the stigma, to signify that it is notched. Leaves are said to be emarginate when they terminate in a notch.

Endecandria. (Gr. *Endeka*, eleven, and *aner*, a male.) The name of the sixth order of the class *Monadelphia*, of the system of Linnæus.

Endogenæ. (Gr. *Endon*, in the house, and *gennao*, I produce.) A name for the Monocotyledonous plants, so called because their increase of new matter takes place for the most part internally.

Enneandria. (Gr. *Ennea*, nine, and *aner*, *andros*, a male.) The ninth class of plants, according to the system of Linnæus. Their flowers are bisexual, and have nine stamina. Likewise the name of the fourth order of the class *Monadelphia*, and of the eighth order of the class *Diœcia*.—*Linnæus*.

Enodis. (Lat. *E*, out, and *nodus*, a knot.) Without knots or joints.

Ensiform. (Lat. *Ensis*, a sword, and *forma*, shape.) Sword-shaped. A term applied to leaves.

Epiblema. (Gr. *Epi*, upon, and *blema*, a wound or opening.) The cuticle of that part of plants which is under water, and which is destitute of pores.

Epidermis. (Gr. *Epi*, upon, and *derma*, the skin.) The outer skin of plants.

Epigynous. (Gr. *Epi*, upon, and *gyne*, a female.) Growing on the top of the ovary. Applied to stamina.

Epipetalous. (Gr. *Epi*, upon, and *petalon*, a leaf.) Applied to stamina, which grow upon the sides of the corolla.

Epithelium. (Gr. *Epi*, upon, and *theleo*, I bud.) A term applied by Schleiden to the delicate skin which covers the surface of fruit-buds and of closed cavities in plants.

Equitant. (Lat. *Equito*, I ride.) Riding. Applied to the position of leaves before they are expanded. The sides of equitant leaves lie parallel, the one leaf embracing the other.

Erect. (Lat. *Erectus*, upright.) Leaves are said to be erect when they form a very small angle with the stem.

Erose. (Lat. *E*, out, and *rodo*, I gnaw.) A leaf is said to be erose when its margin is hollowed out in pretty wide openings, the edges of which are again indented with small obtuse openings.

Esculentum. (Lat. *Esculentus.*) Fit to be eaten.

Exogenæ. (Gr. *Ex,* out, and *gennao,* I produce.) A term applied to Dicotyledonous plants, which are so called, because their increase of matter takes place towards the outside.

Exsertate. (Lat. *Ex,* out of, and *serta,* a line.) Standing forward. Applied to stamina which appear above the corolla.

Exstipulate. (Lat. *Ex,* out, and *stipula,* straw.) Without stipula, which see.

Extrafoliaceous. (Lat. *Extra,* beyond, and *folium,* a leaf.) Outside the leaf. This may mean higher up, or lower down, or behind the leaf.

F.

Fasciculus. (Lat. *Fasciculus,* a little bundle.) A term applied to a collection of flowers which are erect, and the top of which forms an even surface. Leaves which are in bunches are said to be fasciculate.

Fastigiate. (Lat. *Fastigium,* the top.) Applied to flowers, the peduncles of which are of such a length that the whole lie nearly in one plane.

Faux or pl. **Fauces.** (Lat. *Faux,* the gorge or gullet.) The opening of the tube of corolla.

Fibrose. (Lat. *Fibra,* a string, stringy.) A term applied to roots.

Filamentum. (Lat. *Filum,* a thread.) The thready portion of a stamen.

Filices. (Lat. *Filix,* fern.) The first order of plants of the class *Cryptogamia.—Linnæus.*

Filiform. (Lat. *Filum,* a thread, and *forma,* shape.) Thread-like.

Fimbriate. (Lat. *Fimbria,* a fringe.) Fringed.

Fissum. (Lat. *Fissus,* a cleft.) A leaf is said to be fissum, when it is divided by linear openings, and has the margins straight.

Fistulose. (Lat. *Fistula,* a pipe.) Applied to a stem which is hollow or like a pipe.

Flabellate. (Lat. *Flabellum,* a fan.) Fan-shaped.

Flabelliform. (Lat. *Flabellum,* a fan, and *forma,* shape.) Fan-shaped.

Flaccid. (Lat. *Flaccidus,* feeble.)

Flexuose. (Lat. *Flexus,* a winding.) Bending different ways. A stem is said to be flexuose when it changes its direction at every joint.

Floral. (Lat. *Flos, floris,* a flower.) Of or belonging to a flower. Floral Leaves: see BRACTEÆ.

Foliaceous. (Lat. *Folium,* a leaf.) A stigma is said to be foliaceous when it resembles a thin leaf.

Foliate. (Lat. *Folium*, a leaf.) Leafy. A trunk or stem is said to be *foliate*, when it is furnished with leaves.

Folioles. (Lat. *Folium*, a leaf.) The leaflets which compose a compound leaf.

Folium. (Lat. *Folium.*) A leaf.

Follicle. (Lat. *Folliculus*, a bag.) A long one-valved fruit opening only on one suture.

Frondose. (Lat. *Frons, frondis*, a leaf of a tree.) A term applied to luxuriant, or what are commonly called double flowers, which are in fact monstrosities. When the extra development is shown in the formation of leaves as well as petals, the flower is said to be frondose.

Frons. (Lat. *Frons*, a leaf.) A species of leaf, or leaf and branch blended together, such as is observed in Ferns.

Fructiferous. (Lat. *Fructus*, fruit, and *fero*, I bear.) Bearing fruit.

Fulcrate. (Lat. *Fulcrum*, a stay or prop.) Propped. A term applied to the trunk or stem, when the branches descend to the root.

Fulcrum. (Lat. *Fulcrum*, a stay or prop.) A term applied to all those smaller parts of a plant the chief use of which seems to be to strengthen it. Applied also to those parts which tend to defend a plant, as thorns, etc.

Fungi. (Lat. *Fungus*, a mushroom or toadstool.) The fourth order of plants of the class *Cryptogamia*, according to the method of Linnæus.

Furcæ. (Lat. *Furca*, a fork.) A kind of double or triple-headed prickles on the surface of some plants.

Furcate. (Lat. *Furca*, a fork.) Forked.

G.

Galeate. (Lat. *Galea*, a helmet.) Helmet-shaped.

Gamopetalous. (Gr. *Gamos*, a marriage, and *petalon*, a leaf.) Applied to a corolla, of which all the petals are joined in one. See MONOPETALOUS.

Gemma. (Lat. *Gemma*, a bud.) A species of hybernaculum.

Germen. (Lat. *Germen*, a bud.) The seed-bud, the ovary, the future pericarpium, generally described as the basis of the pistillum.

Gibbous. (Lat. *Gibbus*, bunched out.) A term applied to thick fleshy leaves that have both their surfaces convex.

Glabra. (Lat. *Glabro*, I make bare or smooth.) Smooth.

Glandula. (Lat. *Glandula*, a kernel in the flesh.) The secretory apparatus of a plant.

Globose. (Lat. *Globus*, a ball.) Globe-shaped.

Glossology. (Gr. *Glossa*, speech, and *logos*, a discourse.) A term applied by Decandolle to the nomenclature of Botany.

Glume. (Lat. *Gluma*, a husk of corn.) A species of calyx.

Gramina. (Lat. *Gramen*, grass.) Grasses.

Gymnospermia. (Gr. *Gymnos*, naked, and *sperma*, seed.) The first order of plants of the class *Didynamia*, according to the method of Linnæus.

Gynandria. (Gr. *Gyne*, a female, and *aner*, *andros*, a male.) The name of the twentieth class, according to the method of Linnæus. Plants belonging to this class have either the stamina growing upon the style or upon a receptacle stretching out like a style. Likewise the name of the tenth order of the class *Monœcia*, according to the same system.

H.

Hami. (Lat. *Hamus*, a hook.) Applied to a kind of hooked prickles on the surface of plants.

Hastate. (Lat. *Hasta*, a spear.) Applied to triangular leaves which have the apex sharp, the sides and base hollowed out, and the angles at the base spreading.

Heptagynia. (Gr. *Hepta*, seven, and *gyne*, a female.) The name of the fourth order of plants of the class *Heptandria*, according to the system of Linnæus.

Heptandria. (Gr. *Hepta*, seven, and *aner*, *andros*, a male.) The name of the seventh class of plants, according to the system of Linnæus: plants of this class have the flowers bisexual, with seven stamina. Likewise the name of the seventh order of the class *Monœcia* of the same system.

Hexagynia. (Gr. *Hex*, six, and *gyne*, a female.) The name of the third order of plants of the class *Enneandria*, and likewise of the sixth order of the class *Polyandria*, according to the system of Linnæus.

Hexandria. (Gr. *Hex*, six, and *aner*, *andros*, a male.) The name of the sixth class of plants, according to the system of Linnæus: plants belonging to this class bear bisexual flowers, which have six stamina of equal length. Likewise the name of the fifth order of the class *Gynandria*, and of the sixth order of the classes *Monœcia* and *Diœcia* according to the same system.

Hexapetalous. (Gr. *Hex*, six, and *petalon*, a leaf.) Having six petals. Applied to the corolla.

Hexaphyllous. (Gr. *Hex*, six, and *phyllon*, a leaf.) Applied to a calyx divided into six portions.

Hilum. (Lat. *Hilum*, the black spot on a bean.) A small spot on a seed where it has been attached to the fruit.

Hirsute. (Lat. *Hirsutus.*) Rough or hairy.

Hispid. (Lat. *Hispidus*, bristly.) Covered with stiff frangible bristles. This is understood to express a greater degree of roughness than *Hirsute*.

Horizontal. (Lat. *Horizontalis*, horizontal.) A root is said to be horizontal when it creeps along beneath the surface of the ground.

Hybernaculum. (Lat. *Hibernacula*, winter-quarters.) That part of a plant in which the embryo or future shoot passes the winter. This may be either a bud or a bulb.

Hypocrateriform. (Gr. *Hypo*, under, *krater*, a bowl, and Lat. *forma*, shape.) A form of monopetalous corolla, of which the lower part is tubular, and the upper expanded like a salver.

Hypogynous. (Gr. *Hypo*, under, and *gyne*, a female.) Applied to stamina which grow out immediately below the receptaculum.

I.

Icosandria. (Gr. *Eikosi*, twenty, and *aner*, *andros*, a male.) The name of the twelfth class of plants, according to the system of Linnæus. This class contains not only plants which, as the name would indicate, are possessed of twenty stamina, but also of some which are possessed of more; and as this might lead one to confound some of the plants of this class with those of the class *Polyandria*, it seems necessary to notice that the calyx is monophyllous and concave, and the corolla fastened by its claws to the inside of the calyx.

Imbricate. (Lat. *Imbricatus*, overlapping each other like tiles.) When we speak of any portion of a plant being imbricate, we mean that it consists of parts so overlapping.

Immutate. (Lat. *In*, not, and *muto*, I change.) Unchanged.

Incrassate. (Lat. *In*, in, and *crassus*, thick.) Becoming thick. Thus the footstalk of a flower is said to be incrassate, when it becomes thicker as it approaches the flower.

Incumbent. (Lat. *In*, upon, and *cubo*, I lie down.) Applied to anthers which are fastened by the sides to the filaments.

Incurvate. (Lat. *In*, in, and *curvus*, bent.) Bending inwards. A stem is sometimes called incurvate, when it bends towards the ground.

Indehiscent. (Lat. *In*, not, and *dehisco*, I gape.) This term is applied to a pericarpium which does not split down when ripe.

Inerm. (Lat. *Inermis*, unarmed.) Smooth, not thorny. Applied to leaves.

Inferior. (Lat. *Inferior*, lower.) Applied to a calyx which grows independently of the pistil.

Inflate. (Lat. *In*, and *flatus*,

a puff or blast.) A term applied to a pericarpium which is hollow, but not filled up with seed.

Inflex. (Lat. *In*, in, and *flexus*, bent.) Applied to leaves which are bent towards the stem.

Inflorescence. (Lat. *In*, upon, and *floresco*, I blossom.) The manner in which flowers are fastened to the plant.

Infundibuliform. (Lat. *Infundibulum*, a funnel, and *forma*, shape.) A term applied to a monopetalous corolla.

Integer. (Lat. *Integer*, entire.) Applied to a calyx or a leaf, to signify that it has no segments or divisions.

Integerrimus. (Lat. Superlative of the foregoing.) Most entire. Applied to the margin of the calyx and of leaves, to indicate that they are entirely without notches.

Interfoliaceous. (Lat. *Inter*, between, and *folium*, a leaf.) Applied to the inflorescence of such flowers as come out between the opposite leaves, but are placed alternately.

Intorsion. (Lat. *In*, in, and *torsio*, writhing.) The bending or twisting of a plant in any particular direction.

Intrafoliaceous. (Lat. *Intra*, within, and *folium*, a leaf.) In the inside of the leaves.

Involucrum. (Lat. *Involucrum*, a cover.) That form of calyx in which it is placed at the foot of an umbel, at a little distance from the flower. An involucrum which is placed beneath the whole umbel is called a universal involucrum; that which is placed beneath one portion only of the umbel is called a partial involucrum.

J.

Juliferous. (Lat. *Julus*, a catkin, and *fero*, I bear.) Bearing catkins.

Juncifolious. (Lat. *Juncus*, a rush, and *folium*, a leaf.) Having rush-like leaves.

L.

Labiate. (Lat. *Labium*, a lip.) Applied to a corolla, the opening of which consists of two lips.

Lacera. (Lat. *Lacera*, tearing.) *Lacera folia* signifies leaves which appear as if torn or variously cut at the margin.

Laciniæ. (Lat. *Lacinia*, the lappet or flap of a gown.) Segments. A term applied to those parts of a monopetalous corolla which lie between the divisions on its margin.

Laciniate. (Lat. *Lacinia*, a

flap.) Applied to leaves which are variously divided, and of which the divisions are again indeterminately divided.

Lactescence. (Lat. *Lactesco*, I become like milk.) Milkiness, the flowing of milk-sap.—*Note.* The milk-sap of plants is not always white; it is sometimes yellow or red.

Lacunose. (Lat. *Lacuna*, a furrow.) Applied to a leaf, of which the disc is much sunk below the veins.

Læevis. (Lat. *Lævis.*) Smooth.

Lamellæ. (Lat. *Lamella*, a thin plate of metal.) A term applied to the gills of a mushroom.

Lamina. (Lat. *Lamina*, a thin plate.) The thin expanded portion of a monopetalous corolla.

Lana. (Lat. *Lana*, wool.) A species of pubescence on plants.

Lanate. (Lat. *Lana*, wool.) Applied to leaves whose surface is covered with a wool-like substance.

Lanceolate. (Lat. *Lancea*, diminutive *Lanceola*, a little lance.) Spear-shaped. Applied to the form of leaves. The leaf is oblong, narrowing gradually towards each end, and is sharp-pointed.

Larvate. (Lat. *Larva*, a mask.) Applied to a labiate corolla when its lips are so closely folded together that we cannot see into it.

Laterifolious. (Lat. *Latus*, *lateris*, a side, and *folium*, a leaf.) A species of inflorescence coming out at the side of the base of a leaf.

Legumen. (Lat. *Legumen*, pulse.) A pod, a species of pericarpium.

Lenticular. (Lat. *Lenticula*, a little lentil.) Resembling a lentil. Generally used with reference to the shape of a species of small glands, which occur on the outside of some plants.

Liber. (Lat. *Liber*, bark.) The inner bark of a tree.

Limbus. (Lat. *Limbus*, a border.) The upper expanded part of a monopetalous corolla.

Linear. (Lat. *Linea*, a line.) A term applied to those leaves which are everywhere of the same breadth, or nearly so.

Lingueform. (Lat. *Lingua*, a tongue, and *forma*, shape.) Tongue-shaped. Applied to those leaves which are linear, fleshy, obtuse, and convex on the under-side. Lingueform leaves have often a cartilaginous margin.

Lobate. (Gr. *Lobos*, the lobe or tip of the ear.) Applied to that form of leaf in which it is divided into portions standing widely separate from each other, and having convex margins.

Loculaments. (Lat. *Loculus*, a little place, or coffer.) The internal divisions or cells of a capsular pericarpium.

Lumbriciform. (Lat. *Lumbricus*, a worm, and *forma*, a shape.) Worm-shaped.

Lunulate. (Lat. *Luna*, the moon.) Moon-shaped. A term applied to leaves which are round and hollowed at the base, and in which the lower part has no angles.

Lyrate. (Lat. *Lyra*, a harp.) Harp-shaped. Applied to leaves which are divided across into segments, of which the upper ones are larger, and the lower ones further apart.

M.

Maculatum. (Lat. *Macula*, a spot.) Spotted.

Male. (Lat. *Masculus*, masculine.) Applied to flowers provided with stamina.

Marcescent. (Lat. *Marcesco*, I decay.) Withering. A corolla is said to be marcescent when it withers, but does not drop off.

Medulla. (Lat. *Medulla*, the marrow.) The pith of plants.

Medullary rays. (Lat. *Medulla*, the marrow.) Fine lines which may be observed radiating from the centre pith, in the cross section of an exogenous stem. These are best observed in the stem of a tree.

Melliferous. (Lat. *Mel*, honey, and *fero*, I bear.) Producing honey.

Miliary. (Lat. *Milium*, millet.) A term applied to a species of small glands which appear on the surface of plants.

Monadelphia. (Gr. *Monos*, one, and *adelphos*, a brother.) The name of the sixteenth class of plants, according to the system of Linnæus. Plants of this class are bisexual, and are remarkable for having the stamina all united in one set. Likewise the name of the ninth order of the class *Monœcia*, and of the twelfth order of the class *Diœcia*, according to the same system.

Monandria. (Gr. *Monos*, one, and *aner*, *andros*, a male.) The name of the first class of plants, according to the system of Linnæus. Plants belonging to this class are bisexual, and, as their name indicates, are provided with one stamen. Likewise of the first order of the classes *Monœcia* and *Diœcia*.

Monochlamydeous. (Gr. *Monos*, one, and *chlamys*, a cloak.) Applied to plants which have a calyx, but no corolla.

Monocotyledones. (Gr. *Monos*, one, and *cotyledon*, a hollow like a cup.) Plants which have only one cotyledon, or seed-lobe. One of the three primary divisions in the Natural System, according to the system of Jussieu. Endogenous plants.

Monœcia. (Gr. *Monos*, one, and *oikos*, a house.) The name of the twenty-first class of plants, according to the system of Linnæus. The plants belonging to this class bear no bisexual flowers, but have distinct male and female flowers upon the same plant. Likewise the name of the first order of the class *Polygamia* of the same system.

Monogamia. (Gr. *Monos*, one, and *gamos*, a marriage.) The name of the sixth order of the class *Syngenesia*.

Monogynia. (Gr. *Monos*, one, and *gyne*, a female.) The name of the first order of the first thirteen classes of plants, according to the system of Linnæus.

Monopetalous. (Gr. *Monos*, one, and *petalon*, a leaf.) Of one leaf. Applied to a corolla which is without divisions.

Monophyllous. (Gr. *Monos*, one, and *phyllon*, a leaf.) A term applied to a calyx consisting of one piece.

Monosepalous. (Gr. *Monos*, one, and Lat. *sepes*, an enclosure.) A term applied to a calyx consisting of one piece.

Monospermous. (Gr. *Monos*, one, and *sperma*, seed.) Having one seed.

Mucronate. (Lat. *Mucronatus*.) Sharp-pointed. Applied to leaves.

Multangular. (Lat. *Multus*, many, and *angulus*, a corner.) Having many corners. A stem is said to be multangular, when it is not round, but has several projecting angles.

Multicapsular. (Lat. *Multus*, many, and *capsula*, a little chest or coffer.) Applied to a pericarpium which consists of several capsules.

Multifid. (Lat. *Multus*, many, and *fio*, I make.) Having many divisions.

Multiflorous. (Lat. *Multus*, many, and *flos*, *floris*, a flower.) Bearing many flowers.

Multilocular. (Lat. *Multus*, many, and *loculus*, a little place.) Applied to a pericarpium which has many internal divisions or cells.

Multipartite. (Lat. *Multus*, many, and *pars*, *partis*, a part.) Divided into many parts.

Multiplicate. (Lat. *Multus*, many, and *plico*, I fold.) Applied to luxuriant flowers, in which by the increase of the corolla only a portion of the stamina are excluded.

Muricate. (Lat. *Muricatus*.) Prickly.

Musci. (Lat. *Muscus*, moss.) Mosses. The second order of the class *Cryptogamia*, according to the system of Linnæus. Likewise the name of one of the Natural Families.

Mutilate. (Lat. *Mutilo*, I maim.) A term applied by Linnæus to such flowers as should naturally be possessed of a corolla, but in which it has not been developed.

N.

Natant. (Lat. *Nato*, I swim.) Floating. Applied to leaves which float on the surface of the water.

Navicular. (Lat. *Navis*, a ship.) Resembling a vessel.

Nervose. (Lat. *Nervus*, a nerve or sinew.) Applied to leaves which have simple unbranched vessels extending from the base to the apex.

Nidulantia. (Lat. *Nidulus*, a little nest.) Applied to seeds which are dispersed among the pulp.

Nitid. (Lat. *Nitidus*, bright, glistening.) Applied to leaves, the surface of which is so smooth that they shine.

Nodose. (Lat. *Nodus*, a knot.) Knotty. A term applied to a particular form of pubescence.

Nucleus. (Lat. *Nucleus*.) A kernel.

Nudus. (Lat. *Nudus*, naked.) Applied to a stem which is destitute of leaves.

Nutant. (Lat. *Nuto*, I nod.) Nodding.

Nux. (Lat. *Nux*, a nut.) Any seed possessed of a hard shell.

O.

Oblique. (Lat. *Obliquus*, crooked.) Applied to leaves, the base of which is higher than the apex, and which incline towards the horizon.

Oblong. (Lat. *Oblongus*, longer than broad.) Applied to leaves, the length of which is great as compared with their breadth, and the extremities of which are sharply rounded.

Obtuse. (Lat. *Obtusus*, blunt.) Obtuse, blunted. Applied to leaves, the apex of which is a pretty wide curve.

Obvolute. (Lat. *Obvolutus*, muffled.) An arrangement of the foliation, in which two leaves envelope or alternately embrace each other.

Occidental. (Lat. *Occidentalis*.) Belonging to the west.

Octandria. (Gr. *Octo*, eight, and *aner*, *andros*, a male.) The name of the eighth class of plants, according to the system of Linnæus. Plants belonging to this class bear flowers that are bisexual, and that are, as the name indicates, provided with eight stamina. Likewise the name of the third order of the classes *Monadelphia* and *Diadelphia*, and of the seventh order of the class *Diœcia*, of the same system.

Octofid. (Lat. *Octo*, eight, and *fio*, I make.) Applied to a calyx which has eight segments.

Octolocular. (Lat. *Octo*, eight, and *loculus*, a little place.) Applied to a pericarpium which has eight internal divisions or cells.

Officinal. (Lat. *Officina*, a shop.) Applied to such plants as were kept in the apothecaries' shops.

Oleiferous. (Lat. *Oleum*, oil, and *fero*, I bear.) Producing oil.

Oleraceous. (Lat. *Oleraceus.*) Of or resembling pot-herbs.

Operculate. (Lat. *Operculum*, a cover.) Having a cover, like the antheræ of the mosses.

Oppositifolious. (Lat. *Op*, against, *positus*, placed, and *folium*, a leaf.) Opposite the leaves. Applied to the position of flowers on their stem.

Orbiculate. (Lat. *Orbis*, a circle.) Circular.

Organography. (Gr. *Organon*, an instrument, and *grapho*, I write.) The doctrine of the structure of plants.

Oriental. (Lat. *Oriens*, rising.) Eastern.

Oval. (Lat. *Ovum*, an egg.) Egg-shaped. When a leaf is said to be oval, its length is somewhat greater than its breadth, and the ends are equal portions of similar circles.

Ovary. (Lat. *Ovum*, an egg.) The hollow case in which the seed is produced. See CARPEL.

Ovate. (Lat. *Ovum*, an egg.) Egg-shaped. When a leaf is said to be ovate, it is the same as oval, with the exception that the curve at one end is a little sharper than that at the other.

P.

Palatum. (Lat. *Palatum*, the palate.) Applied to a bulging out in the opening of the tube of the corolla.

Paleaceous. (Lat. *Palea*, chaff.) Chaffy. A term applied to particular varieties of seed.

Palmæ. (Lat. *Palma*, a palm tree.) Palms. One of the natural families, according to the system of Jussieu.

Palmate. (Lat. *Palma*, the hand.) Like a hand. Applied to leaves which are divided into many segments, like fingers.

Panduriform. (Lat. *Pandura*, a musical instrument, and *forma*, shape.) Applied to leaves the length of which exceeds their breadth, and which have the sides contracted so as to give the leaves some resemblance to the form of a guitar.

Panicle. (Lat. *Panicula*, anything of a little round swollen figure.) An arrangement of flowers dispersed on footstalks variously subdivided.

Papilionaceous. (Lat. *Papilio*, a butterfly.) A term applied to a particular form of corolla. See VEXILLUM, ALÆ, and CARINA.

Papillose. (Lat. *Papilla*, the nipple.) Applied to leaves the surface of which is covered with little vesicles.

Pappus. (Lat. *Pappus*, thistle-down.) A particular form of seed.

Parabolic. (Gr. *Parabole*, a particular semi-ovate section of a cone.) Applied to a particular form of leaf.

Parasitic. (Gr. *Para*, beside, and *sitos*, corn, or food; hence *Parasite*, one who lives at the expense of another.) Applied to plants which grow only on other plants.

Parenchyma. (Gr. *Para*, beside, and *chyma*, fluid.) The cellular tissue of plants.

Parietal. (Lat. *Paries*, *parietis*, a partition wall.) Attached to the internal partition of a fruit usually unilocular.

Partite. (Lat. *Pars*, *partis*, a part, or division.) Divided. Applied to leaves which are separated down to the base.

Patent. (Lat. *Pateo*, to be open.) Spreading. A term applied to leaves when they make an acute angle with the stem.

Patulus. (Lat. *Patulus*, open.) Spreading wide.

Pedate. (Lat. *Pes*, a foot, or *Pedatus*, footed.) Foot-shaped, or spread out. A term applied to compound leaves.

Pedicellus. See PEDUNCLE.

Peduncle. (Lat. *Pes*, *pedis*, a foot.) The footstalk of a flower. When a footstalk is partial, or applies only to a portion of a flower, it is called *Pedicellus*.

Peltate. (Lat. *Pelta*, a buckler.) Shield-shaped. Leaves are said to be peltate when the stalk is inserted in the disc of the leaf, and not into its margin.

Pentandria. (Gr. *Pente*, five, and *aner*, *andros*, a male.) The name of the fifth class of plants, according to the system of Linnæus. Plants belonging to this class bear bisexual flowers, which have five stamina. Likewise the name of the second order of the class *Monadelphia*, of the first order of *Diadelphia* and *Polyadelphia*, of the fourth order of *Gynandria*, and of the fifth order of *Monœcia* and *Diœcia*.

Pentagynia. (Gr. *Pente*, five, and *gyne*, a female.) The name of the fifth order of the classes *Pentandria* and *Polyandria*, and of the fourth order of the classes *Decandria*, *Dodecandria*, and *Icosandria*, according to the system of Linnæus.

Pentagonous. (Gr. *Pente*, five, and *gonia*, a corner.) A pentagonous pericarpium is one which has five sides, and consequently five corners.

Pentapetalous. (Gr. *Pente*, five, and *petalon*, a leaf.) Applied to a corolla consisting of five petals.

Pentaphylleus. (Gr. *Pente*, five, and *phyllon*, a leaf.) Applied to a calyx consisting of five portions.

Perennial. (Lat. *Per*, through, and *annus*, a year.) Continuing through many years.

Perfoliate. (Lat. *Per*, through, and *folium*, a leaf.) Applied to the position of a leaf on the stem, when the base of the leaf meets again on the other side of the stem, and thus embraces it. The stem appears nearer the centre of the leaf than in that arrangement which is called *Amplexicaul.* See AMPLEXICAUL.

Perianthium. (Gr. *Peri,* round about, and *anthos,* a flower.) A calyx in the form of a cup, and close to the fructification.

Pericarpium. (Gr. *Peri,* round about, and *karpos,* seed.) A seed-vessel.

Perigynous. (Gr. *Peri,* round about, and *gyne,* a female.) The stamina are said to be perigynous when their filaments are attached to the calyx, and they thus stand round about the germen.

Perpendicular. (Lat. *Perpendiculum,* a plumb-line.) A root is said to be perpendicular when it proceeds straight downwards.

Persistent. (Lat. *Per,* through, and *sisto,* I continue.) Remaining. A calyx, or corolla, is said to be persistent, when it remains until the fruit is ripe.

Personate. (Lat. *Personatus,* masked.) See LARVATE.

Petiolar. (Lat. *Petiolus,* a stalk.) Applied to glandules on the petioles.

Petal. (Gr. *Petalon,* a leaf.) One of the portions of a corolla.

Petiole. (Lat. *Petiolus,* a stalk.) The footstalk of a leaf.

Petiolate. (Lat. *Petiolus,* a stalk.) Applied to leaves which have a footstalk fastened on their margin at the base.

Phanerocotyledoneæ. (Gr. *Phaneros,* open, and *kotyledon,* a hollow, a seed-lobe.) A name applied to the *Dicotyledones.*

Phanerogamia. (Gr. *Phaneros,* open, and *gamos,* a marriage.) A general term applied to all plants which bear distinct flowers.

Phytochemy. (Gr. *Phytos,* a plant, and *chemy,* a contraction for chemistry.) The chemistry of plants.

Phytography. (Gr. *Phytos,* a plant, and *grapho,* I write.) The description of plants.

Phytology. (Gr. *Phytos,* a plant, and *logos,* a discourse.) The physiology of plants.

Phytonomy. (Gr. *Phytos,* a plant, and *nomos,* a law.) See PHYTOLOGY.

Phytotomy. (Gr. *Phytos,* a plant, and *tome,* a cutting.) The anatomy of plants.

Pileus. (Lat. *Pileus,* a cap.) The expansion of a mushroom, which covers the fructification.

Pilose. (Lat. *Pilosus,* hairy.) Applied to leaves, the surface of which is covered with long distinct hairs.

Pilus. (Lat. *Pilus,* hair.) A few bristles serving as an excretory duct.

Pinnate. (Lat. *Pinnatus,* feathered.) Applied to compound leaves, consisting of a number of leaflets springing out from each side of a single footstalk.

Pinnatifid. (Lat. *Pinnatus,* feathered, and *fio,* I make.) Applied to leaves divided across into oblong portions.

Pistillaceous. (Lat. *Pistillum,* a pestle.) Accompanying or belonging to the pistil.

Pistillum. (Lat. *Pistillum*, a pestle.) The part of the flower destined for the reception of the pollen.

Pixidate. (Lat. *Pixis*, a box.) An arrangement of the leaves, when one leaf is let into another by a joint, as in Marestail.

Placentation. (Lat. *Placenta*, a cake.) The arrangement of the cotyledons at the time the seed is beginning to grow.

Plane. (Lat. *Planus*, smooth.) Applied to leaves, the surfaces of which are parallel.

Plenus. (Lat. *Plenus*, full.) A term applied to luxuriant flowers, in which the corolla has become so far multiplied as to displace or supplant all the stamina and pistilla.

Plicate. (Lat. *Plico*, I fold.) Plaited or folded. A term applied to a monopetalous corolla; likewise to leaves, when they rise and fall in angles towards the margin.

Plumose. (Lat. *Pluma*, a feather.) Feathery.

Plumula. (Lat. *Pluma*, a feather.) That part of the corculum of a seed which ascends when the seed begins to germinate.

Polyadelphia. (Gr. *Polys*, many, and *adelphos*, a brother.) The name of the eighteenth class of plants, according to the system of Linnæus. Plants belonging to this class bear bisexual flowers, which have the stamina united in several sets.

Polyandria. (Gr. *Polys*, many, and *aner*, *andros*, a male.) The name of the thirteenth class of plants, according to the system of Linnæus. Plants belonging to this class bear bisexual flowers, which have many stamina. Likewise the name of the following orders: the third order of *Polyadelphia*, the eleventh order of *Diœcia*, and the eighth order of *Monadelphia*, *Gynandria*, and *Monœcia*.

Polycotyledones. (Gr. *Polys*, many, and *kotyledon*, a cup or hollow.) A name formerly applied to those plants, the seeds of which consisted of several lobes.

Pollen. (Lat. *Pollen*, fine flour.) The fine dust contained in the anthers of flowers.

Polygamia. (Gr. *Polys*, many, and *gamos*, a marriage.) The name of the twenty-third class of plants, according to the system of Linnæus. The plants belonging to this class are peculiar on account of their bearing on the same plant not only bisexual flowers, but also male or female, or both. *Polygamia-æqualis*, *Polygamia-superflua*, *Polygamia-frustranea*, *Polygamia-necessaria*, *Polygamia-segregata*, are the names of the first five orders of the class *Syngenesia*, according to the system of Linnæus. See the above affixes under their respective heads.

Polygynia. (Gr. *Polys*, many, and *gyne*, a female.) The name of the fifth order of plants of the classes *Hexandria* and *Icosandria*, of the sixth order of the class *Pentandria*, and of the seventh order of the class *Polyandria*, according to the system of Linnæus.

Præmorse. (Lat. *Præmorsus*, bitten off.) Applied to roots which are not tapering, but have the appearance of being cut or bitten; likewise to leaves the termination of which is obtuse and notched.

Prismatic. (Lat. *Prisma*, a prism.) Shaped like a prism, triangular.

Procumbent. (Lat. *Procumbens*, bending downwards.) Applied to stems which lie along the ground.

Proliferous. (Lat. *Proles*, offspring, and *fero*, I bear.) Applied to stems when they send forth branches only from the centre of the apex. Luxuriant flowers are said to be proliferous, when one flower grows out of another.

Prone. (Lat. *Pronus*, having the face downward.) Applied to the position of leaves.

Propago. (Lat. *Propago*, an offspring or breed.) This term was applied by Linnæus to seeds which have no covering, as, for example, the seeds of moss.

Pubescent. (Lat. *Pubescens*, downy.) Covered with down.

Pulvinate. (Lat. *Pulvinatus*, like a pillow.) Pillow-shaped.

Punctate. (Lat. *Punctus*, pricked or stung.) Applied to leaves whose surface is dotted over with little hollow spots.

Q.

Quadrangular. (Lat. *Quatuor*, four, and *angulus*, a corner.) Applied to a trunk when it has four sides.

Quadricapsular. (Lat. *Quatuor*, four, and *capsula*, a little coffer.) Applied to a pericarpium which consists of four capsules.

Quadrifid. (Lat. *Quatuor*, four, and *fio*, I make.) Made into four. In four segments.

Quadrilobe. (Lat. *Quatuor*, four, and Gr. *lobos*, the lower part of the ear.) Applied to leaves which consist of four lobes. See LOBATE.

Quadrilocular. (Lat. *Quatuor*, four, and *loculus*, a little place.) Applied to a pericarpium which has four internal divisions or cells.

Quadripartite. (Lat. *Quatuor*, four, and *pars, partis*, a part.) Applied to leaves which are separated into four portions down to the base.

Quadrivalve. (Lat. *Quatuor*, four, and *valvæ*, folding-doors.) Applied to a pericarpium which has four valvules, or outer portions.

Quinary. (Lat. *Quinus*, five.) By fives.

Quinquangular. (Lat. *Quinque*, five, and *angulus*, a corner.) Having five sides, and consequently five angles.

Quinquecapsular. (Lat.

Quinque, five, and *capsula*, a little coffer.) Consisting of five capsules. See CAPSULA.

Quinquefid. (Lat. *Quinque*, five, and *fio*, I make.) Made into five. In five segments.

Quinquelobe. (Lat. *Quinque*, five, and Gr. *lobos*, the lower part of the ear.) Applied to leaves which consist of five lobes. See LOBATE.

Quinquelocular. (Lat. *Quinque*, five, and *loculus*, a little place.) Applied to a pericarpium which has five internal divisions or cells.

Quinquepartite. (Lat. *Quinque*, five, and *pars, partis*, a part.) Applied to leaves which are divided into five portions down to the base.

Quinquevalve. (Lat. *Quinque*, five, and *valvæ*, folding-doors.) Applied to a pericarpium which has five valvules, or external portions.

R.

Racemus. (Lat. *Racemus*, a bunch of grapes.) A species of inflorescence in which there is a single footstalk, with short lateral branches, like a bunch of grapes or currants.

Radical. (Lat. *Radix*, a root.) Growing from the root.

Radicant. (Lat. *Radix*, a root.) Rooting. Applied to leaves which strike root.

Radicula. (Lat. *Radicula*, dim., a little root.) The radicle, the fibrous part of a root.

Radix. (Lat. *Radix*.) A root.

Rameous. (Lat. *Ramus*, a branch.) Belonging to the branches. Applied to leaves and their footstalks, when they grow upon the branches.

Ramose. (Lat. *Ramus*, a branch.) Branchy.

Ramosissimus. (Lat. *Ramus*, a branch.) Most branchy. Applied to a trunk having many branches.

Receptaculaceous. (Lat. *Receptaculum*, a storehouse.) Belonging to the receptacle.

Receptaculum. (Lat. *Receptaculum*, a storehouse.) The receptacle: the basis on which the parts of fructification rest.

Reclinate. (Lat. *Re*, back, and *clino*, I bend.) Applied to a trunk or stem which bends in an arch towards the ground.

Reclined. (Lat. *Re*, back, and *clino*, I bend.) Applied to leaves which are bent backwards, so that their apex is lower than the base.

Reflex. (Lat. *Re*, back, and *flecto*, I bend.) Bent backwards.

Reniform. (Lat. *Ren*, the kidneys or reins, and *forma*, a shape.) Kidney-shaped.

Repand. (Lat. *Re*, back, and

pando, I spread.) Applied to leaves, the margins of which are serpentine, but with projections more or less angular.

Repent. (Lat. *Repens*, creeping.) Applied to a root which creeps along below the ground, sending down radicles at short distances; or to a stem which lies upon the ground, sending down roots after the same manner.

Reptant. (Lat. *Repto*, I creep.) Creeping along the ground.

Restant. (Lat. *Restans*, remaining.) See PERSISTENT.

Resupinate. (Lat. *Resupino*, I turn upside down.) Inverted.

Reticulated. (Lat. *Rete*, a net.) Having a net-work of veins.

Retrorsum-serrate. (Lat. *Retrorsus*, turned back, and *serra*, a saw.) Applied to a leaf, in the margin of which there are incisions like the teeth of a saw, the points of which are turned towards its base.

Retuse. (Lat. *Retundo*, I blunt.) Applied to leaves which terminate in an obtuse opening.

Revolute. (Lat. *Re*, back, and *volvo*, I roll, or *volutus*, rolled.) Rolled back.

Rhizome. (Lat. *Rhizoma*, a root-stalk.) A stem which is prostrate and shooting into the ground along its whole under surface.

Rictus. (Lat. *Rictus*, an opening of the mouth.) The opening of a corolla, particularly applied to the gap between the lips of a labiate corolla.

Rimose. (Lat. *Rimosus*, full of chinks.) Applied to stems which abound in clefts and chinks.

Ringent. (Lat. *Ringo*, I grin.) Applied to a corolla which is divided into two portions.

Rostellum. (Lat. *Rostellum*, a little beak.) The smooth part of the corculum, the portion which descends.

Rotatodentate. (Lat. *Rota*, a wheel, and *dens*, *dentis*, a tooth.) Wheel-shaped. Like a wheel without the tire. A particular form of pollen.

Rotatoplane. (Lat. *Rota*, a wheel, and *planus*, flat.) Wheel-shaped, and flat. Applied to a monopetalous corolla which has no tube.

Rotund. (Lat. *Rotundus*, round.) Applied to a leaf, the margin of which has no angles.

Rugose. (Lat. *Rugosus*, rough, wrinkled.) A leaf is said to be *rugose*, when the veins are developed in such proportion to the cellular tissue, that it is, as it were, forced up between them.

Runcinated. (Lat. *Runcina*, a large saw.) A term applied to leaves, the margin of which is cut into very large teeth, as, for instance, those of the Dandelion.

S.

Sagittate. (Lat. *Sagitta*, an arrow.) Arrow-shaped.

Sapid. (Lat. *Sapio*, I relish, or or have the taste of.) Having a taste.

Sarmentose. (Lat. *Sarmentum*, a twig or branch.) A term applied to a stem which creeps along the ground, and is almost destitute of leaves.

Scabrities. (Lat. *Scabrities*, roughness.) A term applied to a species of very small glands, which occur on the surface of plants.

Scabrous. (Lat. *Scaber*, rough.) Dotted over with little points.

Scapus. (Lat. *Scapus*, the stem of a plant.) A flower-stalk. A stalk which carries the fructification, but no leaves.

Secretory. (Lat. *Secretus*, separated.) Serving as organs of secretion; that is, for the purpose of setting aside or putting apart some peculiar substance in the plant.

Securiform. (Lat. *Securis*, an axe or hatchet.) Hatchet-shaped.

Segregata. (Lat. *Segrego*, I take out of the flock.) See POLYGAMIA.

Semiamplexicaul. (Lat. *Semi*, half, *amplector*, I embrace, and *caulis*, the stem.) Half embracing the stem. Applied to a leaf, the base of which comes round the stem at each side, but does not meet on the other side.

Semina. (Lat. *Semen*, seed.) One of the seven parts of fructification.

Seminal. (Lat. *Semen*, seed.) Of or belonging to the seed. Seminal leaves are those which first make their appearance, having formerly been the cotyledones.

Seminiferæ. (Lat. *Semen*, seed, and *fero*, I bear.) Seed-bearing plants.

Semiteres. (Lat. *Semi*, half, and *teres*, cylindrical.) Semi-cylindrical. Applied to stems.

Sempervirens. (Lat. *Semper*, always, and *virens*, green.) Evergreen.

Sepal. (Lat. *Sepes*, an enclosure.) One of the leaves or portions which make up a calyx.

Sericeus. (Lat. *Sericum*, silk.) Silky.

Serrate. (Lat. *Serra*, a saw.) Having the margin indented like the teeth of a saw.

Sessile. (Lat. *Sessilis*, sitting.) Applied to leaves which have no footstalk, but are attached directly by their base to the stem.

Setose. (Lat. *Setosus*, rough, or covered with bristles.) Bristly.

Sexfid. (Lat. *Sex*, six, and *fio*, I make.) Having six segments.

Sexlocular. (Lat. *Sex*, six, and *loculus*, a little place.) Applied to a pericarpium which has six internal divisions or cells.

Sexpartite. (Lat. *Sex*, six,

and *pars, partis*, a part.) Divided into six parts.

Silicula. (Lat. *Silicula*, a little pod or husk.) See SILIQUA.

Siliculosa. (Lat. *Silicula*, a little pod or husk.) The name of the first order of the class *Tetradynamia*, according to the system of Linnæus.

Siliqua. (Lat. *Silicula*, a little pod or husk.) A species of pod which consists of two valves or portions fastened one on each side of a centre frame, to the opposite sides of which the seeds are alternately fastened.

Siliquosa. (Lat. *Silicula*, a little pod or husk.) The second order of plants of the class *Tetradynamia*, according to the system of Linnæus.

Simple. (Lat. *Simplus*, one only.) Applied to roots and stems to signify that they have no subdivisions.

Sinistrorsum. (Lat. *Sinistrorsum*, towards, or on the left.) Applied to the direction of winding of a twining stem.

Sinuate. (Lat. *Sinus*, a hollow.) Applied to leaves which have large openings in their sides.

Sinus. (Lat. *Sinus*, a hollow.) A term applied to large openings in the margin of leaves.

Solitary. (Lat. *Solus*, alone.) A term applied to the footstalks of flowers when only one grows from the same spot.

Solute. (Lat. *Solute*, freely, at liberty.) Free or loose.

Spadix. (Gr. *Spadix*, a palm branch.) This term originally meant the receptacle of a palm, which is produced within a *spatha* or sheath, but it is now applied in a more general sense to any inflorescence proceeding from a sheath.

Sparsed. (Lat. *Sparsus*, scattered.) Numerous, but without fixed order.

Spatha. (Gr. *Spathe*, the sheath of a flower.) A particular form of calyx, as in the Narcissus.

Spatulate. (Lat. *Spathula*, a broad slice.) Applied to leaves the form of which somewhat resembles a battledoor.

Spica. (Lat. *Spica*, an ear of corn.) An arrangement of the flower somewhat resembling an ear of corn, as in lavender.—*Note*. The term *Spica secunda* is used to express a spica when all the flowers are turned one way. When the flowers grow two ways, it is called *Spica disticha*.

Spicula. (Dim. of the above.) A little spike.

Spina. (Lat. *Spina*, a thorn.) A sharp-pointed projection, growing from the wood of a plant.

Spinose. (Lat. *Spina*, a thorn.) Applied to the margin of leaves which are provided with prickles.

Sporules. (Gr. *Sporos*, seed.) The bodies which serve the purposes of seed in the Acrogenous or Cryptogamic plants.

Spongiose. (Lat. *Spongia*, a sponge.) Spongy.

Squamose. (Lat. *Squama*, a scale.) Covered with imbricate scales. A squamose root consists of such scales, as, for instance, that of the Lily.

Squarrose. (Lat. *Scarra* or *Squarra*, scurf.) Rough or scaly. A squarrose calyx is one consisting of scales spreading widely open on all sides.

Stamen. (Lat. *Stamen*, a thread.) The male part of a flower. One of the seven parts of fructification.

Stamineous. (Lat. *Stamen*, a thread.) Of or belonging to the stamen. This term is applied to a nectarium which grows upon the stamen. It is likewise used by some of the older botanists to signify that a plant is *apetalous*, or destitute of a corolla. It is sometimes employed in the same sense as staminiform, like a stamen.

Stellate. (Lat. *Stella*, a star.) Star-like. Leaves that surround the stalk, like the radii of a circle, are called stellate.

Stigma. (Lat. *Stigma*, a mark.) The summit of the pistillum, arranged for the reception of the pollen.

Stimuli. (Lat. *Stimulus*, a goad.) Stings, such as are found on the common Nettle.

Stipes. (Lat. *Stipes*, the trunk of a tree.) This term is used to signify the trunk or base of a *frons*. It likewise means the filament by which the pappus or down is connected with a seed.

Stipula. (Lat. *Stipula*, stubble.) One of the fulcra of plants. A kind of small scale stationed on each side of the base of the young footstalk of a flower or leaf.

Stoloniferous. (Lat. *Stolo*, *stolonis*, a shoot or branch, and *fero*, I bear.) Having shoots or suckers from the roots.

Stomata. (Gr. *Stoma*, the mouth.) Linear pores upon the surface of plants.

Striate. (Lat. *Stria*, a groove.) Streaked. Marked longitudinally with very slight grooves.

Strobilus. (Lat. *Strobilus*, the artichoke.) A species of pericarpium. A pine cone.

Suberose. (Lat. *Suber*, cork.) Resembling cork.

Subdivided. (Lat. *Sub*, under, and *divido*, I divide.) Applied to a trunk which is divided into branches irregularly.

Subrotund. (Lat. *Sub*, under, and *rotundus*, round.) Nearly round; roundish.

Subulate. (Lat. *Subula*, an awl.) Awl-shaped. Leaves are said to be subulate when their sides are nearly parallel towards the base, but narrowing towards the apex and terminating in a point.

Sulcate. (Lat. *Sulcus*, a furrow.) Furrowed; marked with broad deep grooves or furrows.

Superficies. (Lat. *Superficies*.) The surface.

Superflua. (Lat. *Superfluus*, overflowing.) See POLYGAMIA.

Superior. (Lat. *Superior*,

higher.) A term applied to a calyx which stands above the germen. When the calyx is united to the surface of the pistil, it is called superior, and an ovary is called superior when it is distinct from the calyx.—*Lindley*.

Supine. (Lat. *Supinus*, lying on the back.) The face of a leaf is called the supine disc.

Supra-axillary. (Lat. *Supra*, above, and *axilla*, the armpit.) Applied to the position of such flowers as are placed immediately above the axilla formed by a branch or leaf.

Supra-decompound. (Lat. *Supra*, above, *de*, down, *com*, together, and *pono*, I place.) Applied to compound leaves which consist of leaflets growing upon a footstalk that has been any number of times subdivided, as, for example, the leaves of Hemlock.

Suture. (Lat. *Sutura*, a seam.) A longitudinal mark more or less distinct, indicating the place of junction of two portions of a body.

Syncarpous. (Gr. *Syn*, together, and *karpos*, seed.) A term applied to a pistil in which the cells of the ovary are all concentrated into one body.—*Lindley*.

Syngenesia. (Gr. *Syn*, together, and *gennao*, I produce.) The name of the nineteenth class of plants, according to the system of Linnæus. Plants belonging to this class bear flowers which have the filaments of the stamina separate and distinct, but the antheræ growing together so as to form a tube. Likewise the name of the tenth order of the class *Monœcia*, and of the thirteenth order of the class *Diœcia*, according to the same system.

T.

Taxonomy. (Gr. *Taxis*, order or arrangement, and *nomos*, a law.) The theory of the classification of the vegetable kingdom.—*De Candolle and Sprengel*.

Tegument. (Lat. *Tego*, I cover.) A cover. A term applied to the corolla and calyx together.

Teres, pl. **Teretes.** (Lat. *Teres*, *teretis*, long and round.) Cylindrical.

Terminal. (Lat. *Terminus*, a limit, an end.) Applied to the footstalk of a flower terminating a branch or stem.

Terminology. (Gr. *Terma*, an end, and *logos*, a discourse.) A name given to the nomenclature of Botany.

Testa. (Lat. *Testa*, a dish or pan.) The skin of a seed.

Tetrandria. (Gr. *Tetras*, four, and *aner*, *andros*, a male.) The name of the fourth class of plants, according to the system of Linnæus. Plants belonging to this class bear bisexual flowers, which have four stamina of equal length. Likewise the name of the third order of the class *Gynandria*, and of the fourth order of the classes *Monœcia* and *Diœcia*.

Tetradynamia. (Gr. *Tetras*, four, and *dynamis*, power.) The name of the fifteenth class of plants, according to the system of Linnæus. Plants belonging to this class bear bisexual flowers, which have six stamina, four of which are distinctly longer than the other two.

Tetragynia. (Gr. *Tetras*, four, and *gyne*, a female.) The name of the third order of the classes *Tetrandria* and *Heptandria*, and of the fourth order of the classes *Pentandria*, *Hexandria*, *Octandria*, and *Polyandria*, according to the system of Linnæus.

Tetragonous. (Gr. *Tetras*, four, and *gonia*, a corner.) Applied to a pericarpium which has four sides, and consequently four corners.

Tetrapetalous. (Gr. *Tetras*, four, and *petalon*, a leaf.) Applied to a corolla consisting of four portions or petals.

Tetraphyllous. (Gr. *Tetras*, four, and *phyllon*, a leaf.) Applied to a calyx consisting of four portions.

Tetraspermous. (Gr. *Tetras*, four, and *sperma*, seed.) Having four grains or seeds.

Thalamifloræ. (Lat. *Thalamus*, a chamber, and *flos*, *floris*, a flower.) One of the subdivisions of Exogenous plants. These plants have a calyx and a corolla, consisting of distinct petals. The stamina are united to the sides of the ovary. —*Lindley*.

Thalamus. (Lat. *Thalamus*, a chamber.) A name applied by some of the older botanists to the receptaculum.

Thyrsus. (Gr. *Thyrsos*, a light straight shaft or stalk.) A species of fructification dispersed on footstalks, and having an ovate form.

Tinctoria. (Lat. *Tinctus*, dyed.) Coloured.

Tomentose. (Lat. *Tomentum*, shear-wool.) Downy. Applied to leaves the surface of which is covered with a very fine down.

Tomentum. (Lat. *Tomentum*, shear-wool.) Down. A species of pubescence.

Torose. (Lat. *Torosus*, brawny.) Applied to a pericarpium which has prominences or swellings upon it here and there.

Tort. (Lat. *Tortus*, twisted.)

Triandria. (Gr. *Tris*, three times, and *aner*, *andros*, a male.) The name of the third class of plants, according to the system of Linnæus. Plants belonging to this class bear flowers which are bisexual, and have three stamina. Likewise the name of the first order of the class *Monadelphia*, of the second order of the class *Gynandria*, and of the third order of the classes *Monœcia* and *Diœcia*.

Triangular. (Lat. *Tres*, three, and *angulus*, a corner.) Having three sides, and consequently three angles.

Tricapsular. (Lat. *Tres*, three, and *capsula*, a little coffer or chest.) Applied to a pericarpium consisting of three capsules.

Tricuspidate. (Lat. *Tres*, three, and *cuspis*, *cuspidis*, the point of a spear.) Three-pointed.

Trifid. (Lat. *Tres*, three, and *fio*, I make.) Made into three. In three segments.

Triflorous. (Lat. *Tres*, three, and *flos*, *floris*, a flower.) Applied to a peduncle which bears three flowers.

Triglochid. (Gr. *Tris*, three times, and *glochis*, any projecting point.) Having three points. Applied to a species of small curved bristles or hooks found on the surface of some plants.

Trigynia. (Gr. *Tris*, thrice, and *gyne*, a female.) The name of the second order of plants of the class *Enneandria*, and of the third order of the classes *Diandria*, *Triandria*, *Pentandria*, *Hexandria*, *Octandria*, *Decandria*, *Dodecandria*, *Icosandria*, and *Polyandria*.

Trilocular. (Lat. *Tres*, three, and *loculus*, a little place.) Applied to a pericarpium which has three internal divisions or cells.

Triœcia. (Gr. *Tris*, three, and *oikos*, a house.) The name of the third order of plants of the class *Polygamia*, according to the method of Linnæus.

Tripartite. (Lat. *Tres*, three, and *pars*, *partis*, a part.) Applied to leaves which are divided into three portions down to the base.

Tripetalous. (Gr. *Tris*, three, and *petalon*, a leaf.) Applied to a corolla which is divided into three portions.

Triphyllous. (Gr. *Tris*, three, and *phyllon*, a leaf.) Applied to a calyx which is divided into three portions.

Tripinnate. (Lat. *Tres*, three, and *pinnatus*, feathered.) A term applied to the arrangement of compound leaves.

Triquetrous. (Lat. *Triquetrus*, having three corners.) Triangular.

Trispermous. (Gr. *Tris*, three, and *sperma*, seed.) Containing three seeds.

Triternate. (Lat. *Tres*, three, and *ternus*, three.) Applied to a compound leaf consisting of a footstalk bearing three leaflets, each of which is ternate.

Trivalve. (Lat. *Tres*, three, and *valvæ*, folding-doors.) Applied to a pericarpium consisting of three external portions.

Truncate. (Lat. *Truncus*, cut short.) Having the point cut off.

Truncus. (Lat. *Truncus*, a stump.) The stem of a tree.

Tuber. (Lat. *Tuber*, an excrescence.) A species of enlargement upon the root of a plant. According to Lindley, a species of underground stem.

Tubulose. (Lat. *Tubulus*, a pipe.) Applied to leaves which are like a tube.

Tunicate. (Lat. *Tunica*, a coat.) Wrapped up in several coats. A tunicate root is a species of bulb, consisting of a series of coats, each of which completely envelopes the one beneath it, as in an onion.

Turbinate. (Lat. *Turbinatus*, made like a top.) Applied to a pericarpium which in shape resembles a child's top.

U.

Umbel. (Lat. *Umbella*, the tuft or head of a plant.) An arrangement of the flower in which all the footstalks radiate from one point.

Uncinate. (Lat. *Uncinatus*, crooked.) Hooked.

Undulate. (Lat. *Unda*, a wave.) Waved. Rising and falling in convexities.

Unguis. (Lat. *Unguis*, a claw.) A small thickened projection at the base of a petal, by which it is attached.

Unicapsular. (Lat. *Unus*, one, and *capsula*, a little coffer or chest.) Consisting of one capsule. Applied to the pericarpium.

Uniflorous. (Lat. *Unus*, one, and *flos, floris*, a flower.) Applied to a footstalk which carries only one flower.

Unilocular. (Lat. *Unus*, one, and *loculus*, a little place.) Applied to a pericarpium which has only one cell.

Unisexual. (Lat. *Unus*, one, and *sexus*, a sex.) This term as applied to flowers signifies that they are possessed either of stamina or pistilla, but not of both.

Urceolate. (Lat. *Urceolus*, a little water-pitcher.) Pitcher-shaped.

Urens. (Lat. *Uro*, I burn.) Burning, stinging.

Utricle. (Lat. *Utriculus*, a little bottle.) A small vesicle or gland on the surface of a plant.

V.

Vaginant. (Lat. *Vagina*, a sheath.) Applied to a leaf, the base of which enfolds the stem.

Valvate. (Lat. *Valvæ*, gates or doors opening both ways.) Applied to a calyx, the portions of which touch at their edges, but do not overlap.

Valvule. (Lat. as above.) One of the external divisions of a capsular pericarpium.

Vasculares. (Lat. *Vasculum*, a little vessel.) Another name for phanerogamic plants. See PHANEROGAMIA.

Venation. (Lat. *Vena*, a vein.) The arrangement of the veins upon leaves.

Venose. (Lat. *Vena*, a vein.) Applied to leaves in which the vessels are branching all over, and are very distinct.

Verecund. (Lat. *Verecundus*, red.) Ruddy.

Verrucose. (Lat. *Verruca*, a wart.) Having little wart-like knobs on the surface.

Versatile. (Lat. *Verto*, I turn.) Applied to anthers which are poised at their centre on the top of the stamina.

Verticillate. (Lat. *Verticillus*, a pin or peg of a musical instrument for setting the strings high or low.) Applied to the arrangement of branches, leaves, etc., which surround the stem like the spokes of a wheel.

Verticillus. (Lat. as above.) A species of inflorescence in which the flowers grow in whorls.

Vesicula. (Lat. *Vesicula*, a little bladder.) A vesicle, a small sac.

Vexillum. (Lat. *Vexillum*, a standard.) A term applied to the upper expanded portion of a papilionaceous corolla.

Villose. (Lat. *Villosus*, hairy.) Shaggy, covered with coarse hair.

Viscid. (Lat. *Viscus*, birdlime or glue.) Having a sticky surface.

Virgate. (Lat. *Virga*, a rod.) Shooting out straight slender branches or rods.

Volubilis. (Lat. *Volubilis*, winding or turning.) Applied to a stem which winds spirally round some other stem, or some such support.

Volva. (Lat. *Volva*, that wherein a thing is wrapped.) The calyx of a fungus.

THE END.

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